### Amusemenis.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8:10-Way Down Bast.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE-10 a. m. to 10 p. m.-Photo AMERICAN THEATRE-2:15-8:15-Fidelio and Caval-

AMERICAN THEATRE—2.15—8.16—Floring and Cavalleria Resticans.

HIOU-8:15—Sister Mary.

HIOU-8:15—Sister Mary.

ROADWAY THEATRE—2.8—Ben Hur.

CASINO—8:15—The Singing Girl.

CRITERION THEATRE—2.15—8:15—Barbara Frietchie.

DALYS THEATRE—2.8—The Maneuvres of Jane.

BDEN MUSEE—9 a. m. to. 11 p. m.—waxworks, Grand Concert and Cincernatograph.

EMPIRD THEATRE—2.15—8:20—The Tyranny of Tears.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2.8—Becky Sharp.

POURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—2.8—The Dairy Farm.

FARM.
GARDEN THEATRE 7:45—Cyrano de Bergerac.
GARRICK THEATRE 8 Sherlock Holmes.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE 2 8 The Musketeers.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 8:20—Rogers Brothers HARLEM OPERA HOUSE S The Girl in the Barracks HERALD SQUARE THEATRE 2:15 8:16 A Greek

IRVING PLACE THEATRE & Hofgunst. KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE 2-8:20-The Elder Miss Blossom.

KOSTER & BIAL'S—2-8:15-Round New-York.

LYCEUM THEATRE—8:30-Miss Hobbs.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2:15-8:30-Make Way
for the Ladies.

MENDELSSORN HALL,—8:15-Recital.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2-8-The Charity Ball.

NEW-YORK THEATRE—2:15-8:15-Vaudeville.

PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.

PASTOR'S-Continuous Performance.

FT. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK-8:15-Hockey Match.
WALLACK'S-2:15-8:30-The Ameer.

#### Index to Advertisements

Part. Page. Column

	4.35	10	4
Amusements		12	(0.00)
Announcements	. 1		
America Cales			- 5
Destroy and Deckers			- 1
Dank Reports	4 (4)	. 0	
Boned and Rooms		10	137
Books and Publications			
Business Chances		11	
(Ste Hotels		5	
Country Board	(4) (#)	5	
Trividged Notices	(2) (2)		
Domestic Situations Wented	(a) (A)	11	0-
Property and the state of		- 11	
Proposes Advertisements		3	
Elmandial Elmethills		9	- 3
Pinancial Meetings		9	Ť
Financial		0	- 8
Porecicaure Sales	* #	- 0	- 3
Cornished Rooms to Let		11	- 5
Hale Wanted	※ の表力	11	- 1
Moreon and Chrilliges	4	D	- 3
Independing		5	3
Lost and Found	. 1	11	
Marriages and Deaths	. 1	9	Er-t
Mircellaneous	. 2	5	3
Ocean Steamers	. 2	- 5	
Petition in Bankruptcy	. 2	5	- 1
Public Notices	. 2	5	
Rallroads	2	- 6	Derif
Real Estate	. 1	10	5-4
Echool Agencies	. 2	5	- 8
Special Notices	. 1	.0	
Steamboats	2	- 5	
Storage	1	11	- 3
Surrogate's Notices	. 2	6	
Teachers	9	5	- 1
reachers	9	5	3
Trust Companies	1	9	- 1
Tribune Subscription Rates	2	5	- 4
To Whom It May Concern	0	5	
Winter Resorts Work Wanted	1 1	11	5.6
			21 PEAUS

# New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Reports from the Transvaal show that Ladysmith and Mafeking are still holding out, though shelling still continues; General Methuen has apparently not yet started on his march for the relief of Kimberley from the Mod-der River. — Advices from Panay show that no resistance is offered to the advance of Gen-eral Hughes's forces, and that the rebellion is eral Hughes's forces, and that the rebellion is practically at an end. — The British Government is expected to make inquiry into the tileged impressions of Jamaican citizens by Combia. — The elimination of a paragraph in the Austrian constitution relating to administrative decrees in case of parliamentary obstruction was recommended by a committee. — The Society of Naval Architects met at Berlin and discussed the value of submarine boats in warfare. boats in warfare.

CONGRESS.—President McKinley's Message was read in both branches. —— Senate: The feath of Senator-elect Hayward was announced. and the session was suspended. —— House:
The Roberts case was referred to a special committee appointed by the Speaker, the Utah Representative-elect not to take the oath of office antil the question of his eligibility is finally determined; in the debate Mr. Tayler, Mr. Richardson and Mr. Roberts himself took the leading parts.

DOMESTIC.-Republican Representatives Congress held a caucus, at which plans for advancing the House Currency bill were considered.

Arrangements are nearly completed ered. \_\_\_\_ Arrangements are nearly completed for bringing the bodies of the Maine dead from Havana for burial in Arlington National Ceme-lery. — The annual report of Attorney Gen-ral Griggs was made public. — The grant of land under water at Berrian's Island is expected to be made to the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company. — Monroe Leland Hay-ward, United States Senator from Nebraska, fied at his home, in that State. — The consolidation of the Fullman and the Wagner car companies was perfected at Chicago. — The preliminary canvass of the vote for Governor in Kentucky was completed, and the State Board will hear an argument to-day in regard to tak-ing up contests. —— The investigation of Colonel Shepard, commandant of the Soldier's Home at Bath, began, \_\_\_\_ Yale and Harvard elected their football captains for next year.

CITY .- Stocks were weak and lower. - The CITY.—Stocks were waak and lower.— The torpedo boat Balley was launched, the naming seremony being performed by Miss Bailey, granddaughter of the rear admiral for whom he vessel is called.— The Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorized the issue of \$2,000,000 of bonds for the preliminary work in two more East River bridges; Controller Coler's attempt to substitute tunnels for bridges was coled down. roted down. —— Testimony of a nature to sur-prise the defence was introduced at the trial of Roland B. Molineux.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 38 degrees; owest, 33; average, 35.

THE SENATE CURRENCY BILL. Most of those who desire the best currency obtainable, and believe that no other is fit for the use of the self-governing people of these United States, will probably consider the bill prepared by the Republicans of the Senate Finance Committee distinctly preferable in many provisions to the bill prepared by the Republicans of the House. It has some defects, is has the other bill, but both will probably be modified somewhat, either by general Repubscan caucus, if one should be called, or by separate action of the Republicans in the two bouses. These measures leave no decent extuse for doubting that the Republican Congressmen sincerely desire to place the currency on the soundest possible basis, and in the main the steps by which they seek that end are the same in both houses. Both measures open with a formal declaration that the gold standard is now and in future shall be established, that all other forms of money shall be kept at parity in standard gold coin, that a gold reserve fund shall be formed and used for redemption of notes only, and replenished if necessary by sales

of bonds. The differences between the two measures ere of some importance. The first sentence of the Senate bill is the most compact and impressive part of either measure, defining the standard gold dollar, declaring that "all forms of money 'issued or coined by the United States shall be "maintained at a parity of value with this "standard," and providing that United States and Treasury notes shall be redeemed in gold coin of such standard. Where the House bill creates a separate division for redemption, with a reserve fund of \$109,000,000, the Senate bill makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasary to set apart a reserve fund of \$150,000,000 in gold coin, which shall be used for such redemption purposes only. Besides putting a larger sum behind the outstanding notes, the Senate provision seems to be more distinct and value, including the sales of bonds

The difference between the two measures regarding the treatment of silver certificates is perhaps more apparent than real. The object of both seems to be the gradual retirement of other forms of paper in denominations of \$10 and with all manner of embarrassing entangleor less, and the exclusive occupation of that field by small silver certificates. For this purpose the Senate bill provides for retirement of Treasury notes and the issue of silver certificates instead, and both bills seem to leave these certificates to be redeemed in silver only at

It would surely be safer, more readily understood by the people, and therefore much stronger, to provide explicitly for redemption in gold at the wish of any holder of every other form of money issued or coined by the Govern-

Both bills contain provisions which might be used for the retirement and cancellation of part of the legal tender notes. Members of Congress are fresh from the people, and they probably know whether there is a majority of the voters in favor of any such course. If there is no majority to support a scheme which has been most persistently tried in almost countless ways by advocates of a currency entirely controlled by banks, then it would surely be wise for Republicans of both houses to take care that no provision capable of being thus interpreted and employed should be left in the measure. The present Secretary is not a man to resort to any misconstruction of the law in order to accomplish anything, but it is easy to conceive that a Secretary may be found in office hereafter who may strain a point in order to get rid of the United States notes. If there are provisions in both bills capable of being used to that end, the Republicans will serve the interests of their party as well as of their country if they examine such provisions with much care and guard them against misconstruction and misuse as far as possible,

#### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Those parts of the President's Message which relate to the new possessions of the United States, and especially to National obligations and opportunities arising out of their acquisition, and which are therefore naturally of peculiar interest at a time when Congress is called upon to deal with these grave problems, are discussed in a separate article. The purely domestic topics of the Message also are deserving of the careful consideration of intelligent citizens, who desire not only to comprehend the discussion of them in Congress, but to contribute to that enlightened public opinion by which the legislative department of the Government is expected to be controlled. That the President deals with these matters frankly and sensibly will be generally admitted by fairminded persons. Of course, among the opponents of an Administration there are always some who take a curious sort of pleasure in pretending to find fault because on stated occasions it does not settle out of hand every question which it brings to public attention; but such criticism is ineffectual and unimportant. As a whole the President's Message is an instructive exposition of National affairs, and its recommendations are sufficiently explicit.

On the subject of currency and finances the President speaks in a manner which must tend to strengthen the majority in Congress in its resolve to establish the gold standard and fortify the Treasury still more firmly, if possible. It is true that positive enactments long in force seem to many persons to be entirely satisfactory and sufficient, but it is also true that a still more prevalent sentiment demands something in addition, and, as the President sagaclously remarks, the fortunate situation now ex-Isting "points to the present as the most fitting "time to make adequate provision to insure the 'continuance of the gold standard and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the Government to meet all its obligations in the money which the civilized world recognizes as "the best." As one means to this end he renews his prudent recommendation that greenbacks once redeemed in gold shall not be paid out again except for gold. What the President says concerning the im-

portance to every commercial nation of an extensive mercantile marine and the melancholy condition into which our own foreign shipping has fallen will scarcel; be disputed anywhere, while the policy which he advises for the rehabilitation of a prostrate and still decaying industry is sure to encounter the opposition of all to whom the word "subsidy" is offensive. In that class are not a few patriotic and intelligent citizens, out we think it is being constantly diminished | binding properties, but is too soft to withstand by the desertion of men who are not ashamed to get instruction and profit from the experience of other nations. The great maritime Powers of the world have built up their ocean commerce, and are still building it up, by giving pecuniary inducements and rewards to individnals. This is done in various ways, some of them more or less circuitous. But the practical encouragement is steadily and deliberately bestowed, whatever form it takes, and the practical results are great and enduring. We believe that the Government of the United States is more than justified in doing the same thing. Just how it should be done the President does not attempt to determine, nor should Congress prescribe without a more thorough discussion of the question than it has heretofore received.

On other proposals affecting our commercial progress and relations the President delivers a sound and positive judgment, without rehearsing at length arguments already employed and familiar. In truth, there is at this time, while the latest Commission is pursuing its investigations, no need to use more than a few emphatic words concerning the wellnigh indispensable necessity of an isthmian canal uniting the oceans, and the immense convenience, to say the least, of a Pacific cable. If on the subject of trusts the Message arrives at no new and decisive conclusions, honest critics will not find serious fault with its author. The simple truth is that this is a problem on which an extraordinary amount of discussion has failed to produce anything like an agreement, even as to the evils for which a remedy is demanded. The President's final topic, which touches the whole circle of National interests, is the Civil Service. He takes occasion to affirm, what there has been no general disposition to deny, that his executive order of last May was designed to effect "a more efficient and satisfactory administration of the system of appointments." We thought it discreditable and menacing that in various quarters his modification of the system was at once accepted as a warrant for rather thinly veiled attacks upon the system itself. It is gratifying to learn that in the opinion of those who possess superior means of forming an intelligent judgment after a brief experience the mischief thus done was not so serious as it appeared, and that "the merit system has been 'greatly strengthened and its permanence as-"sured" through the flexibility imparted to it by the President.

States is indicated by the proportion of the President's Message which is devoted to the consideration of foreign relations. In actual bulk this probably exceeds any former such discussion. It certainly exceeds any in the scope and variety of topics considered. Nor are these devoid of interest and importance. There are explicit regarding the steps to maintain their no surprises nor sensations; but there are many gratifying reports, and more than one suggestion which will be heartily commended to the sound judgment of the Nation. According to the ominous vaticinations of some, the Message should be filled with wars and rumors of wars, ments; since such were to be the immediate and inevitable results of expansion. But, on the contrary, the keynotes of it are peace and freedom from entanglements, together with a

marked growth in influence and prestige. Several cases of successful and satisfactory redinary times, but in any emergency to be so arbitration are reported, in which this country of States, fathers and mothers of those who

redeemed as to maintain them at par in gold. | had interest. Treatles for extradition, for closer commercial relations, for the settlement of outstanding claims and disputes, and for other beneficent purposes are likewise reported. The or savage man. President's statement concerning Samoa shows how great a gainer this country has been in the settlement there securing outright the most valuable island of the group and retaining in the others all the material advantages it enjoyed under the tripartite scheme of control. A rational and courageous method is proposed for dealing with two of the most vexing and irritating matters in our recent foreign relations, namely, the exclusion of American food products from European countries on the ground of unhealthfulness, and the lynching of subjects of foreign Powers in certain States of this Union. The President proposes in the former case an international commission, which shall authoritatively investigate the character of the food products of the nations concerned, and in the latter he renews the recommendation that the Federal Government shall assume both power to punish offenders and responsibility to alien Powers for the offences committed.

There is, in fine, a general report of foreign relations at once increased in extent and variety and made more harmonious, practical and beneficent. In entering more directly into the international brotherhood of nations the United States has not become a meddler or a mischief maker, and has not involved itself in difficulties. In exercising the courage of its convictions and of its opportunities it is commanding the respect of its neighbors, who now comprise all the civilized nations of the globe. This fact affords, of course, no ground for selfish exultation. It is simply the realization of what was to be expected and of what should have come to pass. But it is none the less gratifying as a vindication of a general line of policy which has with equal zeal been denounced by a noisy minority and approved by the potent majority of the American people

#### NEW-YORK'S ROAD MATERIAL.

The State of New-York enjoys one decided ad vantage in the work of constructing improved roads in the fact that it contains, within its own limits and pretty well distributed throughout its area, an ample supply of first rate raw material. There are doubtless other States as fully blest in this respect, and there are certainly many others not thus blest. On the whole, it is doubtful if any other State with so great a proportionate extent of level and arable land has so abundant and well distributed a supply of roadmaking material.

There are few counties in the State in which quarries of good road stone are not now in operation, and there are still fewer in which such quarries might not profitably be opened. On Long Island there is, we believe, no quarry, strictly speaking, but there are numerous deposits of gravel and bowlders, which may be utilized for roadmaking with admirable results. The Hudson River region is thickly dotted with quarries of limestone, granite and trap. In the Catskill and Shawangunk mountains and along the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers and their tributaries bluestone is plentiful, with a liberal admixture of sandstone and limestone. Along the Mohawk Valley and the line of the Erie Canal, clear to Lake Erie, sandstone and limestone abound, as they do northward, on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River. In the lake region and the Southern Tier sandstone is the chief material, with here and there an outcropping of bluestone. We are not sure that there is more than one county in the State outside of Long Island in which there is not nothing is needed but a stone crusher to enable the outputting of first rate material for improved

The value of these different stones for road making varies, of course, but they are all good. Trap and granite are, no doubt, the best, the former because of its unrivalled binding or selfheavy traffic. Bluestone and other varieties of sandstone are not particularly hard, and have almost no binding qualities... It is evident, however, that these less desirable stones may profitably be combined with other kinds, and that thus a road may be made which will be better than any of any single kind of stone; while of course the poorest of them, used alone, will make an incomparably better road than mere

## INDUSTRY AND INDIANS.

The value of industrial training in the education of backward races is coming more and more to be recognized. The Tribune a few days ago called attention to Mr. Booker T. Washington's plea that the way for the negro to make a place for himself in this country was to become a master of industries. It is interesting to note the advancement of the same idea with reference to the Indian by so competent an observer as Miss Estelle Reel, the General Superintendent of Indian Schools. In her annual report, just submitted, she advocates strictly industrial teaching for Indian children, and says that while this practical work of education should be emphasized, the purely literary instruction should be parrowed to the simple elements. She urges that the Indian girls be taught cooking, nursing and economic housekeeping, and equipped to be home makers in the highest sense. The boys, too, should learn farming, stock raising and the ordinary trades as well as the usual subjects of the common

This report may cause somebody to ask: "Are 'you going to set limits to the advancement of the inferior races, keep them in comparative "ignorance and drudgery, and say that the best "of human knowledge is too good for them?" That is commonly the spirit of reply when the needs of pupils is under discussion. It ignores the fact that higher education is necessarily built on a background of old civilization. The attempt to veneer it upon a race just emerging from barbarism must in the long run prove a failure. Some individuals may make the tremendous mental leap from the rude simplicity of the modern world. But a race cannot do that, It must make haste slowly, and in rising not lose its hold on the soil. Its evolution may not take centuries, as did that of its teachers, but it must go through the same stages more or less completely. When we are inclined to hold up hands in horror at the notion of deliberately training Indian and negro children to be in telligent workers even before we train them to be readers and writers and lawyers, we should think where American higher learning would be if Anglo-Saxons had not been intelligent workers for generations before many of them learned even to read. Do the elementary English branches and a thorough training as a housekeeper seem a pitiful education for an Indian girl in this day and generation when the woman's college is the fashion, and he is an old fogy who dares to suggest that the bachelor's degree is not the essential crown of the best American womanhood? How many of the best American women who made the college woman | man, possible were just such intelligent housekeepers as that Indian girl would be? How many of their fathers were farmers and mechanics, with slight knowledge of books? They laid the

foundations. They were good citizens, builders

to think that learning is the one thing in life, the panacea for all ills, whether of the civilized

Now, if we are not careful we shall be re

proached as attacking the higher education.

Far from it. We are merely recognizing the truth of the old saying that it is a pity to spoil a good blacksmith to make a poor lawyer. We only believe that the aim of all education should be to fit people to live best the actual life which circumstances permit them to lead. For people who have yet far to climb the essentials of progress are the first requirement. To-day places as farmers and mechanics are open to negroes freely when other more ambitious places are Those occupations offer them the prosperity and the respected position in the social organization which they so much need as a foundation for future progress. The Indian's problem is somewhat different. He is not so much under the necessity of conquering prejudice. His lot as an individual is less bound up with raising his race as a whole. But if he is to live in civilized society he must do some of the work of civilization. He may go off from his people and try to live by his wits, but that is a dangerous experiment and one of no benefit to his fellows. If he learns to live with his people and do according to the highest standard of civilization the work which is needed for their practical life and helps them to approach it he is advancing the general welfare. If he takes home from school many accomplishments and much abstract thought, but no ability to deal as a civilized man with the actual problems which confront his fathers in trying to exist in a fashion not that of their ancestors he will neither commend civilization to the barbarian nor help in the further advancement of those Indians who have already settled down in sobriety and industry. Miss Reel is right in thinking it more important that Indians should be good farmers and housekeepers than that they should be learned in letters according to the standard of the New-England public school.

Mayor Van Wyck must be getting jealous of the Controller's progress in winning the respect of decent people in spite of his bad associa-His Petulancy yesterday treated Mr. tions. Coler almost as boorishly as if he had been a re-

The planets, recognizing that this is an age of trusts, have recently effected a remarkable combination. At the present time no less than six of them are grouped together in the same part of the skies. They are near the sun, too; and last Saturday evening when the moon was new that body also was in the neighborhood. Jupiter and Uranus are a little to the westward of the sun, and set before the orb of day. They are consequently invisible in the evening. Mercury, which for several weeks past has been to the eastward, came into conjunction with the sun last night, and disappears in the same direction. Venus, Mars and Saturn are east of the sun, and are likely to stay so for months yet. Neptune, the only remaining planet of any size, is far removed from his relatives, almost half the way around the celestial dome, in fact. But a close collocation of six planets, such as now exists, is observed only once in hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years.

Congress has resumed business at the old stand. We hope that "neatness and dispatch" will prove to be its motto.

Two men learned yesterday that illegal registration is no joke. One of them pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years and three now a quarry of one of these kinds of stone in months in Sing Sing; the other established operation. And wherever such a quarry exists no such claim to elemency, and his portion is five years at the same resort. It was a pretty good day's work, of the kind which has been too often left undone.

## PERSONAL.

It is believed in Episcopal Church circles that the cementing qualities, and the latter because of its hardness and durability. Limestone has fine

Rev. Dr. George McClelian Fiske, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Providence, will be chosen Coadjutor Bishop of Chicago. Although he means to fit them for the sensitive eyes and ears is one of the most extreme High Church men in of the police, to say nothing of the public. is one of the most extreme High Church men in the Episcopal Church, he has the respect and good-will of all schools of thought in the Church. The report is also current that the Rev. Charles Henry Brent. of St. Stephen's Church, Boston, will be chosen Hishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Maine. Mr. Brent is described as a High Broad Church man, and as the laymen of the Maine diocese are said to have Broad Church leanings, while the clergy are High, his choice would satisfy both clergy and latty.

Mrs. Minnie D. Louis, of this city, will give an address in the Jewish Temple, of Kansas City, tomorrow evening. She is the National field secre-tary of the Jewish Chautauqua Society. She is travelling over the country for the purpose of urging the Jewish people to take up a systematic ong the Jewish people to take up a systematic course of reading in Jewish history and literature, and to organize circles and to promote the cause represented by the Jewish Chautauqua Society and its similar assemblies. The chancellor of the Jew-ish Chautauqua Society is Dr. Henry Berkowitz. The will of Patrick Callaghan, of Poughkeepsle

bequeathes the greater part of his estate, valued at \$200,000, to the following institutions: Society the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Chil-dren, convent at Morrisania, Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity and the House of the Good Shepherd, of this city, and St. Mary's Church, Admiral and Mrs. Dewey have taken a pew in

Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Washington, the pastor of which, the Rev. Father Mackin, officiated at their wedding. The Admiral has also rented a pew in St. John's Episcopal Church, and has been chosen a trustee of the Episcopal Temple, on the Tenallytown Road.

The Rev. Rowland S. Nichols, minister in charge of St. Stephen's Parish, Pittsfield, Mass., formerly senior curate of Grace Church, New-York, has just been commissioned by the President a chaplain in the United States Army, and is awaiting orders for active service. Mr. Nichols served in the Span-ish war as chaplain of the 9th Regiment, New-York Volunteer Infantry.

Harry Farjeon, the young composer, of London, is a son of B. L. Farjeon, the novelist, and a grand-son of Joseph Jefferson.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

That is commonly the spirit of reply when the der date of August 1, just received by the father adaptation of any form of education to the actual of a Northern Pennsylvania boy serving with the 12th Regiment in Manila, contains two interesting passages. One of them reads as follows: 'How are the harvest apples back of the barn? Are they ripe yet? Great Scott! If we only had them down here-bet your life they'd taste good!" His second contribution to Philippine literature gives this view of a much criticised man: 'There is a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed about General Otis. their fathers to the highly complex thinking of | They claim that he cuts no ice, but in my opinion shovels the snow off the sidewalk all the He hasn't got the dash or brilliancy of Lawton, but is a cool, careful, level headed man, who counts all the chances before he makes a break."

He fell on his knees before her.

"I will do anything to prove my love for you," he said. "I will go to the ends of the earth, if necessary. No task that you may set me can be too difficult, too hazardors. Only tell me what I can do to convince you"——" "You might marry me," she suggested simply, Taking everything into consideration, it finally occurred to him that possibly the idea was a good one. After all, it is not so hard to prove one's love as it sometimes seems.—(Chicago Post.

Lockport, N. Y., is moving toward the foundation of a \$4,000,000 steel plant for structural work, and factory, to be capitalized at \$3,000,000-signs of in dustrial enterprise in Central New-York which it State is well entitled to share its exultation.

"How do you do?" said the affable reporter. "I thought I would drop in on the occasion of your 199th birthday anniversary and smoke a friendly the with you."

light birthday anniversary and smoke a friendly pipe with you."
"Why." hesitatingly responded the venerable man, "I know it is dreadfully unconventional for a centenarian, but the truth is, young man, I have never learned to smoke."

Then silence reigned for the next five minutes, broken only by the occasional sound of the reporter gasping for breath.—(Chicago Tribune.

"The Portland Oregonian" says: "James Mc-Haley, of Grant County, had on hand the entire meel elies from his bands for 1897, 1898 and 1860.

with a higher learning are sometimes inclined | He had stubbornly refused to sell in 1897, when he was offered 7 cents a pound for his mountain, high-shrinkage wools, but decided to hold for better prices. He held over until 1898, and cut another clip, which he placed in the warehouse alongside the 1897 wool, and again waited. The year 1899 came, and he once more removed the wool from his sheep, and put that in the warehouse and held it. Wool crept upward, and McHaley watched it ascend with considerable satisfaction. 104,793 pounds of the stuff, and finally sold it for 15 cents a pound to Silberman Brothers, Mr. Mc Haley figures up his profits on holding the wool at just \$7,500. No other wool is known of here as unsold in all of Eastern Oregon."

"I am glad there are a few honest people left.
Two years ago I sent a boy around the corner to
buy a postal card. I have never seen the boy to
this day."
"You don't call that how becare."

this day."
"You don't call that boy honest?"
"You don't call that boy honest?"
"Yes, sir! This morning I received a postal with
this on the back: "Dear Sir: Here is your postal,
I started in business with the penny you gave me
and have prospered. Thanks: "—(Chicago News.

"Captain Leary personally," says "The Boston Pilot" (Roman Catholic), "is a most interesting character. We have had the pleasure of satting with him, and do not believe that he has an atom of hostility against the friars of Guam, save masmuch as they stood betweer, him and his desire to be the absolute ruler, temporal and spiritual, of his absurd little island kingdom. He is a Henry the Eighth in miniature. Admirals and commofores have trembled before him when he was their nominal subordinate; for he is the terror of all commanders, a natural 'sea lawyer,' despite his epaulets. What next he may do in Guam the Lord only knows. He is capable of starting an Established Church, with himself at its head. is Fighting Captain Leary, 'Scrappy Dick.' "

There is hope for the sea guil, after all; not from There is nope for the sea similar that he cause the price of gulls' wings and breasts has so declined that they hardly pay for powder and shot—the time spent by the Indians in hunting them not being worth anything, anyhow. The practice of such ruthless shooting as has been carried on during the last few months, if continued, would soon have completely exterminated the birds from this coast, simply to satisfy a fad.—(Lewiston (Me.) Lournal. "The Chicago Tribune" observes: "Writers should

save the time of readers by abandoning 'very' and giving an overworked word a rest for a few years. It has earned that rest. That word as an adverb is found less than twenty times in the King James translation of the Bible. The rarity of its use makes it count for all the more when utilized. When it is said that 'the man Moses was very meek' one understands that he was meek beyond he custom of the Israelites of his day. When St. James says 'the Lord is very pitiful' the 'very' is full of significance. But if the good and the bad deeds, the cruel and the heroic acts recorded in the Bible were to be described by most writers of the day there would be a 'very' in almost every line.'

"Look heah, Ephraim, whar yo' gwine in sech a rig as dat?"
"To a masked ball, 'Linda. Ah's supposed to be Uncle Sam." Uncle Sam."
"Yo' doan say? Wal, cum back heah, man, an'
rock dese twins. Reckon if yo' am Uncle Sam it's
yo' place to take keah ob our new possessions.
Reckon Ah'll dress up an' go to dat ball as Miss
C'lumbia."—(Chicago News.

#### THE TASTES OF THE CITIES.

WHERE NEW-YORK AND PARIS COME TO THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. The differences in conscience and taste and sense

of decency and propriety are wonderful things Marvellous it is to see what people will stand and what they will not stand, and then to see what other people will stand and what they will not stand. Here is a tale of two cities. New-York, the second city of the world, is fond of prizefights. It simply cannot get enough of them. There is a law against them, except under conditions which were meant to be singularly rigid. The sum of their rigidity proves to be that you can have a prizefight anywhere and at any time if you can only get hold of a building and paint on it. "This is a clubhouse. Four-fifths, more or less, of the prizefights that take place in New-York are barefaced frauds, but that does not make the populace like them one whit the less. They will go and be defrauded, come away and brag that they were defrauded, and then go straight back to another fight under the same management and lovously beg the privilege of being defrauded again. A scalded cat fears cold water, a burned child dreads the fire, but nothing can dismay a swindled New-York sporting gent.

All this New-York loves. But if you would play a play in a theatre in New-York you must be carebe clean to any large extent, but many and many of the plays that come from abroad have to be treated with soap powders and even more violent Now almost all such plays as these come from

Paris, the third city of the world. After they have en disinfected, cleansed and thoroughly aired objections to them are often found by discriminating New-Yorkers. But oh! if the discriminating New-Yorkers could only see them and could understand them before they were imported! Their vileness is scarcely to be believed by a self-respecting American. There are things in them, their special students say, that would have to be explained to the habitual American barroom lounger before understand how vile they were. Yet in Paris these plays are acted at all the theatres except a few which are reserved for the attendance of young girls and boys, and they are seen and understood and applauded by persons who think themselves about as good as anybody else in Paris. It might be thought that Paris could stand anything.

But now there comes a dispatch from Paris which says that if Mr. Jeffries and Mr. Corbett think of giving one of their brutal exhibitions there next year they had better stop thinking of it. Two newspapers at least have announced some thing like this. Streets of Cairo Paris can put up with; the Moulin Rouge it will maintain; on its stage and in its concert halls there are no forbidden subjects; but it cannot consent to be offended the brutality of a prizefight. There will be shortly discord in the hemispheres. If New-York could only have the one bit of discrimination that Paris has, and if Paris could only be without it. how easy it would be for each man to choose his city and to live in it.

### ALPHA DELTA PHI RECEPTION. The annual reception of the Alpha Delta Phi

Club for the members of the fraternity will be held at the clubhouse, No. 35 West Thirty-third-st., on Saturday evening. The annual meeting will be on December 12 at 8 p. m.

## DINNER FOR MURAL PAINTERS.

The Salmagundi Club, No. 14 West Twelfth-st. painters, headed by John Lafarge, who had in charge the decoration of Fifth-ave, above the Dewey Arch for the Dewey festivities. The club has already given such an affair for the Dewey Arch sculptors.

#### THE CASTLE SQUARE COMPANY. These are stirring times for the Castle Square

Opera Company. If there is anything which the management is not doing to gratify the friends who support it, at the American Theatre, no doubt it ould be a favor to the aforesaid management if the aforesaid friends would mention it, for it must not thought of. This week the company is giving one opera and a part of another. Next week it will give four. "Cavalleria Rusticana" and the first ac of "Fidelio" are on the bill this week. "Cavalleria" has always been a favorite whenever the company has sung it, and it is no less so now than ever before. "Fidelio" is new to its repertory. The programme has been met by crowded houses and with
evidences of approval and enjoyment. The members of the company are apparently tired of their
routine task of studying and rehearsing one opera
a week. They have therefore planned to perform
the following feat next week: On Monday and
Tuesday evenings. "Il Trovatore"; Wednesday
afternoon and evening. "Romeo and Juliet"; Thursday and Friday evenings. "Carmen"; Saturday
afternoon and evening "Alda." has sung it, and it is no less so now than ever be

LOST HIS WEDDING SUIT AND HIS BRIDE farmer's daughter, stole the wedding suit of Thomas Burke, her affianced husband, and became the bride of William Noyes. Last night the young woman stole into Burke's house, secured his wedding suit and threw it into the creek. Burke appeared at the Clark home at the time set for the wedding, in an old suit. Mamie refused to marry him in his old clothes, and she was sustained by her mother. Noyes, dressed in his best, then presented his case. He was accepted, and when the minister came he found a new bridegroom.

## GENERAL GUERRO'S NEW POST.

Managua, Nicaragua, Nov. 6.-General Guerro, of Managua, former Governor at Cape Gracias-4-Dies, replaces Judge Bonillo, resigned, at Blue fields, as Governor General of the Atlantic coast of

## THE PASSING THRONG.

Ex-Congressman Henry C. Payne, of Milwaukee a member of the Republican National Committee is going on to Washington to-day NATIONAL to see "the brethren" in the House CONVENTION and Senate about his proposed to organization of the basis of repre-

SENTATION. sentation of Congress districts in the National Convention. "Now is the time to have it done," said Mr. Payne yester-day at the Waldorf. "If the matter is allowed to run until 1904 without correction the argument will then be used that it is a blow at the friends of the Administration in the interest of some particular candidate, as it is well known that the Administration always controls the Southern States delegates, whom the reorganization would hit the hardest. The new plan would take away many delegates from Southern States and largely in-crease the delegations from States like New-York, Ohio, Indiana and New-Jersey. New-York's representation, for instance, would be increased by fourteen. The proposed reorganization is strictly the lines of justice and is based on the actual Republican vote polled at the last Presidenactual Republican vote points at the mast resonantial election. The reform can be effected this winter all right, as there will be no opposition to President McKinley's renomination, and the interests of his supporters are not therefore in any way imperilled. The National Committee is to meet on December 15, when the matter will be pressed on the attention of the leaders."

William McEchron, of Glens Falls, nearly all bis life an upper Hudson lumberman, was at Republican State Committee headquarters a day or two ago. He is a CEMENT INSTEAD OF tall, thin, wiry man, quiet and un-

LUMBER.

obstrusive, but withal a potential

man in the upper part of the State. When asked about the Morgan Lumber Company, of which he is a part, he inadvertently remarked that the big mill owned by that com-pany at Glens Falls, where hundreds of millions of feet of hemlock, spruce and pine have been cut during the last forty years, is to be shut down. The lumbermen have kept at it till the supply rear the tributaries of the upper Hudson is ex-hausted," said he. "'Log driving' has furnished hausted," said he. "Log driving has furnished a venturesome occupation for the hardy lumbermen of the eastern Alironducks, and the closing of the big mills at Glens Falls would mean a loss of a great deal of business under ordinary crumstances. The manufacture of cement is taking the place of the industry. We used up the timber, and now we've tackled the rock We've got enough raw material to work on now for years to come." Right below the Morgan Lumber Company's mill at the Falls in the village is "Leather Stocking Cave," where Cooper's legendary scout took refuge when hard pressed by the savages.

"Old John Deer, the rattlesnake tamer, of Sullivan County, is dead," said Emmet Armstrong, a country merchant, calling on B. B. A FAMOUS Odell, the Republican State chairman, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. "Old John's great grandfather got the secret of curing rattlesnake

bites from a sub-chief of St. Tammany, for whom Tammany Hall is named, on the Delaware River a hundred years or more ago. Old John never fatled to cure. He used a species of violet leaf-the spike leaved variety. This he made into a poultice, which he bound above and below the bite, and from the leaves a brewed a drink. Over and over again the leaves a brewed a drink. Over and over again countrymen up our way have been brought from points eight or ten miles away to old John's cabin suffering from rattlesnake bite. He always kept the violet leaves handy, and loved to demonstrate his power over the reptiles. He tamed the snakes for New-York and Philadelphia museums, and fried out oil from those killed. The oil is an effective remedy for some kinds of rheumatism, and diluted it is used by eye doctors. Old John would let a rattler bite him if well paid for it. Then he'd go and cure himself. He lived and died at Long Eddy."

#### MUSIC.

MR. JOSEF WEISS'S THIRD RECITAL. At his third pianoforte recital, which he gave in

Knabe Hall last evening, Mr. Josef Welss showed again some of the singular and unfortunate, as well as some of the most interesting, sides of his erratic talent. That he has a talent, and that no small one, for the pianoforte, his previous appearances have shown; but it is a talent overlaid and covered up with very many mannerisms and eccentricities and glaring faults, both in his intellectual view of the music that comes under his consideration and in his technical treatment of it. By his acouth exaggerations and distortions of rhythm and nuance he frequently succeeds in making straightforward and beautiful music sound strange and harsh, and he easily runs into the most ruthless plane pounding. Yet from all this wrack there is continually emerging a phrase, a passage, sometimes a whole movement-as, last night, the second movement of his arrangement of an organ composition by Bach, Brahms's B minor capricelo, from Op. 76; parts of the Chopin Fantasie and many places in the Toccata by Schumann-of surpassing eauty of conception, lovely in tone and color, ex-

quisitely light in execution and a delight to hear. But these moments cannot make Mr. Weiss great artist. It would take many of them to atone for his pittless treatment of the two magnificent rhapsodies of Brahms, Op. 79, in which his lack of poise in conception, his exaggeration of dynamic their worst. And why does Mr. Weiss amuse him self with such eccentricities as making the final measures of Schumann's Toccata an introductie to Chopin's fantasic, and join the end of the B minor capriccio of Brahms to the F major romand of the same writer by the devious path of a fragment of Siegmund's love song from "Die Walküre and a snatch of Rubinstein's G major barcarolle (the latter, however, evidently from a mistaken impression that it was to come next in the chain of his programme numbers)? Such things are inartistic, and do not help to remove the impression of the performer's lack of balance.

## NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The performance at the Irving Place Theatre last night was for the benefit of the fund for the purpose of erecting a monument on the grave of the poet Anzengruber, at Vienna. The play was the five act drama by Anzengruber, entitled "Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld," and all the members of the Conred company took part in the performance, which netted a handsome sum for the fund.

Joseph Brooks, who has been manager for William H. Crane for several years, will end his connection with him at the close of the present season. Mr. Brooks is now connected with "Ben-Hur" at the Broadway Theatre.

The first private concert of the sixteenth season of Musurgia was given at the Waldorf-Astoria

## MR. MOODY'S CONDITION.

East Northfield, Mass., Dec. 5.-The family phy sician of D. L. Moody, after a consultation with Dr. H. D. Nichols, of New-York, has issued a bulletin to the effect that the diagnosts of Mr. Moody's case has not been changed by the conference with the specialist. This diagnosis was that Mr. Moody was suffering from a weakened heart, the weakness causing dilation, and that his condition was due

to overwork. Dr. Nichols agrees with Dr. Wood, the family Dr. Nichols agrees with Dr. Wood, the laming physician, in the opinion that Mr. Moody eventually will recover. The consultation of physicians was held at the request of Mr. Moody's family. The famous evangelist sees no one except the family. He receives many letters of sympathy from friends in all parts of the country, and he often expresses gratitude for the thoughtful remembrance which they indicate.

## MISS ANNA MILLER A BANKRUPT.

Chicago, Dec. 5.-Miss Anna Miller, manager of the Chicago Orchestra Association, made famous by Theodore Thomas, has declared herself a bank rupt and asked the Federal Court to relieve her of \$7,500 indebtedness. She schedules no assets. A protest will be made by the principal creditors, who hold that Miss Miller has at present a good frome as manager of the Thomas Orchestra, and that therefore she is not a bankrupt in the meaning of the law. The greater part of the indebtedness was incurred in managing European musicians in

## SUIT AGAINST THE MUTUAL LIFE.

Elmira, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The trial of the action of Colonel D. C. Robinson against the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company and its attorney Julian T. Davies, for \$528,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution, was begun in the Supreme Court before Justice Mattice, of Oneonta, this morning. A jury was secured at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon, nine of them being farmers and three residents of the city. Joseph P. Eustace then made the opening speech for the prosecution, in which he praised Colonel Robinson for his public spirit he praised Colonel Robinson for his public spirit and progressiveness, and severely arraigned the defendants. Court then adjourned until 9:30 on Wedenesday morning. An attachment was issued for Francis J. Keenan, official stenographer of the New-York County Grand Jury, who was subporned by the plaintiff, but refused to come to Elmira, stating that he took such action on advice of a New-York judge. He is an important witness, it is said, for the presentation.